North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1851. NO. 61.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll it

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,
THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"
Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1851.
Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,
R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

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The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The fog tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 16, 1851. 47—

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POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuance by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.
April 16, 1851. 47—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

The Subscriber has for Sale Two,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.
Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

GUN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the *Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States*, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the N. C. Book Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.
Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
RALEIGH, N. C.

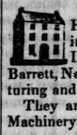
HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of
English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,
MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,
Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professional business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid,
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE.

Valuable Secret Disclosed.

The welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal distaste to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances), dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*uneven* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *exparte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium of society, PYFER & Co., the truly fortunate, far famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanus of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"*Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!*"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & Co. Public Benefactors!

See the virtue of the first order!

$20,000, in Package of Whole Tickets, Nos. 41 46 63, drawn 9th May! was sent to Mississippi. *The result of the first order!*
$10,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Nashville, Tenn.
$27,500, Half Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
Nearly every Prize paid and on file.
PYFER & Co. always refer to the Managers!
Every person should try his or her luck!
The first trial often Draws the Capital!
BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.
PYFER & Co. sells all the large Prizes!
ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE!

Glorious Schemes for June, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2 3of	$15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
4	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
6	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
12	16,312	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15	60 00
16 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
17	17,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
18 2 of	30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	80,785	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
30	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of
PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
June 1, 1851. 50—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

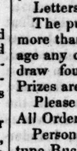
His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851 24—

Spring Styles for 1851.



R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin	HATS,
French style do	do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do,
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw.	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851 40 —

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &c.
and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.
H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemicets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and fmitation Valenciens Edgings.
R. TUCKER & SON.
March 19th, 1851. 40—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year
DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c,
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please, in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 49—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
OWEN FENNELL, *Sheriff.*
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.
(Pr. Adv. $8)

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants.

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.
Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

South Lowell Male Academy.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on Tuesday June 3rd. The examination of classes will commence on Friday and close on Monday previous. An Anniversary Sermon will be preached on Sunday by Rev. Peter Doub. On Monday and Tuesday Students will declaim and read compositions. On Tuesday afternoon an address will be delivered by Henry W. Miller, Esq.

The public are invited to attend. Such arrangements have been made that strangers can be accommodated in the neighborhood at reasonable prices.

The next session will commence on Tuesday, July 15, and continue five months. No pains will be spared in so training those committed to our care, as to make them both *thorough* Scholars and useful and upright citizens. The discipline of the school though bearing mildly upon those that are willing to do right, will yet be so strict as to banish immorality and idleness from among us.

Lectures will frequently be delivered upon various topics of interest. Students will find it greatly to their interest to be present at the opening of the session, as no classes will be formed after the first organization.

Prices remain unchanged, viz: Board $25 per session Tuition $10,00, 12,50 and 15,00.

For further informations apply to the Executive Committee, (post paid) for Circulars.
JAMES A. DEAN,
Principal.
May 8, 1851. 56—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES P. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

University of North Carolina.

THE Committee of Visitation of the Trustees of the University for the year 1851, consists of
His Excellency DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio President
Hon. D. L. SWAIN, L. L. D.,
President of the College.
Thomas S. Ashe, William W. Avery, Daniel M. Barringer, William A. Blount, Thomas Bragg, Charles Chalmers, George F. Davidson, William Eaton, Jr., Burgess S. Gaither, Solomon Graves, Frederick J. Hill, James Iredell, James Mebane, Bartholomew F. Moore, Frederick Nash, Thomas Settle, William A. Washington, Nicholas L. Williams, John C. Williams, Patrick H. Winston.

The annual Commencement will be held on the first Thursday (5th day) of June next.
CHAS. MANLY.
May 1st, 1851. 53—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doh'ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Cod Liver Oil.

THE three kinds of Cod Liver Oil, comparatively considered, with reference to their Chemical and Therapeutic Properties, by S. J. DeJough, M. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.
E. L. HARDING, & CO.
Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 14, 1851. 39—

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sanderson. The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillon.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

NEW SPRING GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.
J. CREECH.
Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,
From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg
Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.
Raleigh, April 6, 185 45—4.

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, May 7. 52—

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.
For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

Red Clover Seed.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at
TURNER'S Bookstore.
Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

On Commission.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER,

Delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 22nd day of May, 1851.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO: I am very glad to see you—I meet you with pleasure. It is not the first time, fellow-citizens, that I have been in Buffalo; and I have always come to it with pleasure. It is a great distance from my own home. I am thankful that circumstances have enabled me to be here again, and I regret that untoward events deprived me of the pleasure of being here when your distinguished fellow-citizen, the President of the United States, came among you, and received from you, as he deserved, not only a respectful, but a cordial welcome. The President of the United States has been a resident among you for more than half his life. He has represented you in your State and national councils. You know him in all his relations, both public and private; and it would be bad taste for me to say anything of him, except that I wish to say, with some degree of emphasis, that since my connexion with him in the administration of the government of the United States, I have fully concurred with him in all his great and leading measures, from the fact that I have been one of his council. But I do not wish to let it rest on that presumption. I wish to declare that the principles of the President, as declared in his annual message, his letters, and all documents and opinions which have proceeded from him or been issued by his authority in regard to the great question of the times—that all these principles are my principles, and if he is wrong in them I am, and always will be. [Applause.] Gentlemen, it has been suggested that it would be pleasant and agreeable to the citizens of Buffalo and their neighbors in the county of Erie, that I should state to you my opinions, such as they are, on the present condition of the country, its prospects, its hopes, and its dangers; and, fellow-citizens, I hope to do that this day and this hour, as far as my strength will permit.

Gentlemen, believe me, I know where I am. I know to whom I am speaking—I know for whom I am speaking. I know I am here in this singularly prosperous and powerful part of the United States—western New York—and I know the character of the men who constitute western New York. I know they are sons of liberty, one and all; that they sucked in liberty with their mother's milk; inherited it with their blood; that it is their daily contemplation and watchful thought. They are men of a very singular quality and condition for a million and a half of people. There are men around us, and here before us, who till their own soils with their own hands; and others who earn their own livelihood by their own labor, with no means beyond their own industry, and their own independence, and their own willingness to labor. These are the men who constitute, to so great an extent, the people of western New York. But the school-houses I know are among them—education is among them. They read, and write, and think. And here are the fair sex—educated, refined, and intelligent; and here are men who know the history of their country, and the laws of their country, and the institutions of their country, and men, in my opinion, lovers of liberty; and they are yet lovers of liberty under the constitution of the country, and who mean to maintain that constitution with all their strength, so help them God. [Great applause.] I hope these observations will satisfy you that I know where I am, under what responsibility I speak, and before whom I appear; and I have no desire that any word I shall say this day shall be withholden from you or your children, or your neighbors, or the whole world. Because I speak so before you and before my country, and if it is not too solemn to say so, before God himself, the great Author of Justice. Gentlemen, there is but one question in this country now; or if there be others, the others are but secondary, or so subordinate that they are all absorbed in that great and leading question; and that is neither more nor less than this; can we preserve the Union of the States—not by coercion—not by military power—not by angry controversies—but can we of this generation—you and I, your friends and my friends—can we so preserve the Union of the United States by the administration of the powers of the constitution as shall give content and satisfaction to all who live under it, and draw us together, not by military power, but by the silken cords of mutual, fraternal, patriotic affection? That is the question, and no other.

Gentlemen, I believe in party distinctions. I am a party man. There are questions belonging to party in which I am concerned, and there are opinions entertained by other parties which I repudiate; but what of that? If a house be divided against itself, it will fall and crush everybody in it. We must see that we maintain the government over us. We must see that we uphold the constitution, and we must do so without regard to party. The question is forever misstated. I dare say, if you know much of me, or of my course of public conduct for the last fourteen months, you have heard of my attending Union meetings, and of my fervent demonstrations at Union meetings. Well, what was the object of that? What was the purpose of that? The object and purposes were designedly or thoughtlessly misrepresented. I had an invitation to go to a Union meeting in the county of Westchester; I could not go, but wrote a letter. Well, some wise man of the East said he did not think it necessary to hold Union meetings. He did not think there were many disunionists about Tarrytown. And so here, in every part of New York, there is a total misapprehension of the purpose and object of these Union meetings. Every one knows there is not a county, or a city, or a hamlet in the State of New York that is ready to go out of the Union. There is no man so insane in the whole State, outside of a lunatic asylum, as to wish it. But that is not it. We all know that every man and every neighborhood, and all corporations, in the State of New York, are attached to the Union, and have no idea of withdrawing from it. But that is not the point—that is not the point. The question, fellow-citizens—and I put it to you now as the real question—the question is, whether you and the rest of the people of the great State of New York, and of all the States, will so adhere to the constitution, will so enact and maintain laws to preserve that instrument, as that you will not only remain in the Union yourselves, but permit your brethren to remain in it, and carry it on? That is the question. Will you concur in measures necessary to maintain the Union? or will you oppose such measures? That is the whole point of the case. You have thirty or forty members of Congress from New York—you have your proportion in the United States Senate. We have many members of Congress from New England. Well, will they maintain the laws that are passed for the administration of the constitution, and respect the rights of the South, so that the Union may be held together; and not only that we may not go out of it ourselves, which we are not inclined to do, but that, by ascertaining and maintaining the rights of others, they may also remain in the Union?

Now, gentlemen, permit me to say that I speak of no concessions. If the South wish any concession from me, they wont get it—not a hair's breadth of it. If they come to my house for it, they will not find it if they do. I concede nothing. But I say that I will maintain for them, as I will maintain for you, to the utmost of my power, and in the face of all danger, their rights under the constitution, and your rights under the constitution. [Cries of "Good! good!" &c.] And God forsake me and my children, if I ever be found to falter in one or the other. [Tremendous applause.] It is obvious to every one, and we all know it, that the origin of the great disturbance which agitates the country is the existence of slavery in some of the States; but we must meet it; we must consider it; we must deal with it, earnestly, honestly, and justly. From the mouth of St. John's to the confines of Florida, there existed in the year of grace seventeen hundred and seventy-five, thirteen colonies, of English origin, planted at different parts of England, bringing with them various habits, and establishing, each for itself, institutions entirely variant from the institutions which they left. But they were of English origin. The English language was theirs, Shakspeare and Milton were theirs, and the Christian religion was theirs, and these things constituted them together. The aggressions of the parent State compelled them to set up for independence. They declared independence; and that immortal act, pronounced on the Fourth of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, made them independent. That was an act of union by the United States in Congress assembled. But this act of itself did nothing to establish over them a general government. They had articles of confederation before to carry on the war. They had a Congress. They had articles of confederation afterward to prosecute the war. But thus far they were independent, each of the other. They entered into a simple confederacy, and nothing more. No State was bound by what it did not itself agree to. That was the state of things, gentlemen, at that time. The war went on—victory perched on the American eagle—our independence was acknowledged. The States were then united together under a confederacy of very limited powers. It could levy no taxes. It could not enforce its own decrees. It was a confederacy instead of being a united government. Experience showed that this was inefficient. And therefore, beginning as far back almost as the close of the war, measures were taken for the formation of the united government—a government in the strict sense of the term—a government that could pass laws binding on the citizens of all the States, and which could enforce those laws by its executive powers, having them interpreted by a judicial power belonging to the government.

Well, gentlemen, this led to the formation of the constitution of the United States, and the constitution was framed on the idea of a limited government. It proposed to leave, and did leave, the different institutions of the several States to themselves. It did not propose consolidation. It did not propose that the laws of Virginia should be laws of New York, or that the laws of New York should be the laws of Massachusetts. It proposed only that for certain purposes, and to a certain extent, there should be a united government, and that that government should have the power of executing its own laws. All the rest was left to the several States. And we now come, gentlemen, to the very point of the case. At that time slavery existed in the southern States, entailed upon them in the time of the supremacy of British laws over us. There it was. It was obnoxious to the middle States, and disliked; and honestly and seriously disliked, as the records of the country will show, by the southern States themselves. Now, how were they to deal with it? Were the northern and the middle States to exclude from the government those States of the South which had produced a Washington, a Lawrence, and other distinguished patriots of that part of the country? Were they to be excluded from the new government because they tolerated the institution of slavery? Your fathers and my fathers did not think so. They did not see that it would be of the best advantage to the slaves of the southern States to cut off the South from all connexion with the North. Their views led to no such result; and of course, when the constitution was framed and established, and adopted by you, here in New York, and by your ancestors in New England, it contained an express provision of security to persons who lived in the southern States for delivering up fugitives who owed them service; that is to say, the fugitive from service or labor should be restored to his master or owner. Well, that had been the history of the country from its first settlement. It was a matter of common practice to return fugitives before the constitution was formed. Fugitive slaves from Virginia to Massachusetts were restored by the people of Massachusetts. At that day there was a great system of apprenticeship at the North; and many apprentices at the North, taking advantage of circumstances, and of vessels sailing to the South, thereby escaped. This led to a clear, express, and well-defined provision in the constitution of the country on the subject.

Now, I know that all these things are common—that they have been stated a thousand times; but, in these days of perpetual discontent and misrepresentation, to state things a thousand times is not enough; for there are more than a thousand persons whose consciences, one would think, lead them to make it a duty to deny, misrepresent, falsify, and cover up truths. Now, here is the constitution, fellow-citizens, and I have taken the pains to transcribe therefrom these words, so that he who runs may read: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Is there any mistake about this? Is there any forty-shilling attorney here? No. I will not disgrace my profession by supposing such a thing. There is not in or out of an attorney's office in the county of Erie, or elsewhere, one who could raise a doubt, or a particle of doubt, about the meaning of this provision of the constitution. He may act as witnesses do sometimes on the stand. He may wriggle and twist, and say he can't tell. I have seen many such exhibitions in my time, on the part of witnesses, to falsify, and betray, and deny the truth. But there is no man who can read these words of the constitution of the United States, and say they are not clear and imperative. "No person," the constitution says, "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Why, you are told by forty conventions in Massachusetts, in Ohio, in New York, in Syracuse, and elsewhere, that if a colored man came here, he came as a free man; that is a *non sequitur*. If he came as a fugitive from labor, the constitution says he is not a free man, and that he shall be delivered up to his owners, who are entitled to his service. Now, gentlemen, that is the constitution of the United States. Gentlemen, do we or do we not, mean to execute that part of the constitution as well as the rest of it? I suppose there are before me here members of Congress. I suppose there are before me here members of the State legislature, or executive officers under the State government. I suppose there are judicial magistrates of New York, executive officers, assessors, supervisors justices of the peace, and constables before me.

Allow me to say, gentlemen, that there is not—that there cannot be—any one of these officers in this assemblage, or elsewhere, who has not, according to the form of his obligation, bound himself, by a solemn oath before his God, to support the constitution. They have taken their oaths on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, or by uplifted hand, as the case may be, or by a solemn asseveration, as is the practice in some cases. But one and all of them—there is not a man who holds, nor is there any man who can hold, any office in the gift of the United States, or in this State, or in any other State, who does not become bound by the solemn obligation of an oath before God, that he will support the constitution of the United States. Well, is he to tamper with that? Is he to falter? Gentlemen, our political duties are as much matters of conscience as any other duties—our sacred domestic ties, our most endearing several relations, are no more the subject for conscientious consideration and conscientious discharge, than the duties we enter into under the constitution of the United States. The bonds of political brotherhood are the bonds which hold us together from Maine to Georgia.

Now, gentlemen, this is the main story of the constitution of the United States on the question of slavery. Gentlemen, I contend, and have always contended, that after the adoption of the constitution, any measure of the government calculated to bring slave territory into the United States was beyond the power of the constitution and against its provisions. This is my opinion, and it always has been my opinion. It was very consistent, or thought to be so, for the same purpose, in Jefferson's time, to attach Louisiana to the United States. A treaty with France was made for that purpose. But Jefferson's opinion at that moment was that an alteration of the constitution was necessary to enable it to be done. In considering what I will now repeat, that opinion was abandoned, and Louisiana was admitted by law, without any provision or alteration in the constitution. At that time I was too young to hold any office or take any share in the political affairs of the country. Louisiana was admitted as a slave State, and became entitled to her representation in Congress on the principle of a mixed basis. Florida was afterwards admitted. Then, too, I was out of Congress; I had been in it once; but I had nothing to do with the Florida treaty or the admission of Florida. My opinion remains unchanged, that it was not in the original scope or design of the constitution to admit new States out of the foreign territory, and that, for one, I never would consent, and no matter what may be said of the Syracuse convention, or any other assemblage of insane persons—I never would consent that there shoud be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never. The man can't show his face to me and say he can prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, and slink away, or hire a mercenary Heep, that he might say what a mercenary apostate from liberty Daniel Webster had become. [Laughter and cheers.] He knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier. But, gentlemen, I was in public life when the proposition to annex Texas to the United States was brought forward. You know the revolution in Texas, which divided that country from Mexico, was in the year 1835 or 1836. I saw then—and I don't know that it required any particular foresight—that it would be the very next thing to bring Texas, which was designed to be a slaveholding State, into this Union. I did not wait. I sought an occasion to proclaim my utter aversion to any such measure, and I determined to resist it with all my strength to the last.

Now, gentlemen, it is not for your edification, I am sure, that I now revive what I have before spoken in the presence of this assembly. I was in this city in the year 1837; and long before I left New York on that excursion, in the course of which I went to the South and returned here, my friends in New York were kind enough to offer me a public dinner as a testimony of their public regard for me. I went out of my way on that occasion for the purpose of showing what I anticipated in the attempt to annex Texas as a slave territory, and said that it should be opposed by me to the last extremity. And in Niblo's Garden, in March, 1837, I made a speech. Well, there was the press all around me—the whig press and the democratic press. Some spoke commendatory enough of my speech, but all agreed that I took pains to step out of my way to denounce in advance the annexation of Texas as slave territory to the United States. I said on that occasion: "Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything that shall extend the slavery of the African on this continent, or add other slaveholding States to the Union. When I said that I regarded slavery as a great moral and political evil, I only used language that has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slaveholding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to extend or encourage its further extension. We have slavery already among us. The constitution found it among us. It recognised it, and gave it solemn guarantees. To the full extent of these guarantees we are all bound to honor, in justice, and by the constitution. All the stipulations contained in the constitution, in favor of the slaveholding States which are already in the Union, ought to be fulfilled, and, so far as depends on me, shall be fulfilled in the fullness of their spirit, and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery, as it exists in the States, is beyond the reach of Congress. It is the concern of the States themselves. They have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress has no right or power over it. I shall concur, therefore, in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose which shall interfere, or threaten to interfere, with the exclusive authority of the several States over the subject of slavery, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be a matter of plain and imperative duty. But when we come to speak of admitting new States, the subject assumes a new and entirely different aspect. Our rights and our duties are then both different. The free States and all the States are then at liberty to accept or reject. When it is proposed to bring new members into this political partnership, the old members have a right to say on what terms such partners are to come in, and what they are to bring along with them. In my opinion, the people of the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive, and slaveholding country, large enough for half a dozen or dozen States, into the Union. In my opinion, they ought not to consent to it." Gentlemen, I was mistaken; Congress did consent to the bringing in of Texas. They did consent, and I was a false prophet. Your own State consented, and the majority of the representatives of New York consented. I went into Congress before the final consummation of the deed, and there I fought—holding up both my hands, and proclaiming, with a voice stronger than it now is, against the whole of it. But you would have it so, and you did have it so—nay, gentlemen, I will tell the truth, whether it shames the devil or not. [Laughter.] Persons who have aspired high as lovers of liberty—as eminent lovers of the Wilmot Proviso—as eminent free-soil men, and who have mounted over our heads and trodden us down as if we were mere slaves—they are the men that brought Texas into this country. That is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and I declare it before you, and in the presence of my God, that it was so. Look to the journals. Without the consent of New York, Texas would not have come into the Union under either of the original resolutions or afterwards. But New York voted for the measure. The two senators from New York voted for it, and turned the question; and you may thank them for the glory, the renown, and the happiness of having five or six slave States added to the Union. [Great sensation.] Don't blame me for it. Let them answer who did the deed, and who are now proclaiming liberty, and using it for humbug and trading purposes. Gentlemen, who aided in bringing in Texas? It was all fairly told to you. You heard Moses and the prophets, [laughter;] but if one had risen from the dead, such was your devotion to that policy, at that time, that you would not have heard him, or listened to him for a moment. Well, all that I will now say is, that, with the blessings of God, I will not now, or hereafter, before the country or the world, consent to be numbered among those who introduced new slave power into the Union. I did all in my power to prevent it. [Applause.]

And again, gentlemen, the Mexican war broke out. This vast territory was acquired, and the peace was made; and, much as I disliked the war, I disliked the peace more, because it brought in these territories. The territory was unknown. I did not know what it might be. The plan came from the South. I knew that certain southern gentlemen wished the acquisition of California, and New Mexico, and Utah, as a means of extending slave authority and slave population; everything was known about it. I did not fall into their idea much, but seeing a quarrel, as I conceived—seeing how much it would distract the Union—I voted against the peace with Mexico. I voted against the acquisition. I wanted none of her territory—California, New Mexico, nor Utah. They were rather ultra American. They were far from us; and I saw that they might lead to a political disturbance, and I voted against them all—against the treaty and against the peace—and I am glad of it. Seeing that it would be an occasion of dispute—that by the controversy the whole Union would be agitated—Messrs. Berrien, Badger, and other respectable and distinguished men of the South, voted against the acquisition and the treaty which secured it; and if the men of the North had voted the same way, we would have been spared all the difficulties that have grown out of it. [Applause.] Now, there is no sort of doubt, gentlemen, that there were some persons in the South who supposed that California, if it came in at all, would come in as a slave State. You know the extraordinary events that arose there. You know that California received a rush from the northern people, and that an African slave could no more live there than he could on the top of Mount Hecla. Of necessity it became a free State, and that, no doubt, was a source of much disappointment to the South. And then there was New Mexico and Utah: what was to be done with them? Why, gentlemen, from the best investigation I have given the subject, and the reflection I have devoted to it, I was of the opinion that the mountains of New Mexico and Utah could no more sustain African slavery than the snows of Canada. I saw it was impossible. I thought so then, and I think so now. Therefore, gentlemen, when it was proposed in Congress to apply the Wilmot Proviso to New Mexico and Utah, it appeared to me just as absurd as to apply it here in western New York. I saw that the snowy hills, the eternal mountains, and the climate of those countries, would never support slavery. No man could carry a slave there with any expectation of profit. It could not be done: and as the South thought that it was irritating and disrespectful, I was not willing to do it; and therefore I saw no occasion for applying the Wilmot Proviso to New Mexico or Utah. I voted accordingly; and who doubts it now? The law admitting those Territories passed without any proviso. Is there a slave, or is it likely there will be one there? Why, there is not a man in the United States so stupid as not to see at this moment that such a thing was wholly unnecessary, and that it was only calculated to irritate and offend. And I am not one who is disposed to create irritation, or give offence to our brothers, or to break up fraternal friendship without cause. The question was open whether slavery should or should not go to New Mexico or to Utah. There is no slavery—there is not the shining face of an African there. It is utterly impracticable, and utterly ridiculous to suppose it, and no one who does not mean to agitate will urge it.

Well, gentlemen, we have a race of agitators all over the country—some connected with the press—some, I am sorry to say, connected with the learned professions. They agitate—their livelihood consists in agitating—their freehold, their copyhold, their capital, their all and all depend on the excitement of the public mind. Gentlemen, these things went on at the commencement of the year 1850. There were two great questions before the public. There was the question of the Texan boundary, and of a government for Utah and New Mexico, which I considered as one question; and there was the question of making a provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. Gentlemen, on these subjects I have something to say. Texas, as you know, established her independence of Mexico by her revolution and the battle of San Jacinto, which made her a sovereign power. I have already stated to you what I have anticipated from the movement—that she would ask to come into the Union as a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her as a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her with her own boundaries. Remember that. She claimed by conquest all that territory which was commonly called New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande. She claimed also by these limits what her constitution had declared and established as the proper limits of Texas. This was her claim; and when she was admitted into the United States, the United States did not define her territory. They admitted her as she was. We took her as she defined her own limits, and with the power of making three additional slave States. I say "we," but I did not always remember that. Now, in this state of things, let us go back to 1850. What was the state of things in 1850? There was Texas claiming all that, or a great part of that which the United States had acquired from Mexico as New Mexico. She stated that it belonged to her by conquest and by her admission into the United States, and she was ready to enforce her claims by the force of arms. Recollect that is not all. A man must be ignorant of the history of the country who does not know that at the commencement of 1850 there was a great agitation throughout the whole South. Who does not know that six or seven of the largest States of the South had already taken measures for separation—were preparing for disunion in some way? They concurred with Texas, for Texas was prepared or preparing to enforce her rights by force of arms. Troops were enlisted; and do you not remember, gentlemen, that at this state of things how many thousand persons in the South were disaffected towards the Union, or were desirous for breaking it up, or were ready to join Texas—to join her ranks, and see what they could make in a war to establish the rights of Texas to New Mexico? The public mind was disturbed. There were thousands and thousands ready to join Texas. Now, all the extreme South at this time was disaffected towards the Union. These very men were in a condition to fall into any course of things which should be violent and destructive.

Well, then, gentlemen, what was to be done again, as far as Texas was concerned? Allow me to say, gentlemen, there are two sorts of foresight. There is a military foresight, which sees what will be the result of a due appeal to arms; and there is also a statesmanlike foresight, which looks not at the result of battles and carnage, but through the results of political disturbances, the violence of faction carried into military operations, and the horrors attendant on civil war. I never had a doubt, gentlemen, that if the administration of General Taylor had gone to war, and had sent troops into New Mexico, he would have whipped them in a week. The power on one side was far superior to all the power on the other. But what then? What if Texan troops, assisted by thousands of volunteers from the disaffected States, had gone to New Mexico, and had been defeated and turned back: would that have settled the boundary question? Now, gentlemen, I wish I had ten thousand voices. I wish I could draw around me the whole people of the United States; and I wish I could make them all hear what I now declare in my own conscience, before the Power who sits on high, and who will judge you and me hereafter, as my solemn belief, that if this Texas controversy had not been settled by Congress in the manner called the adjustment measures, civil war would have ensued; blood—American blood—would have been shed; and who can tell what else would have been the consequence? Gentlemen, in an honorable war, if a foreign foe invade us—if our rights were threatened—if it were necessary to defend them by arms—I am not afraid of blood. And if I am too old myself, I hope there are those connected with me who are young, and willing to defend their country to the last drop of their blood. [Sensation.] But I cannot express the horror I feel at the shedding of blood in a controversy between one of these States and the government of the United States, because I see in it, in the sight of Heaven, a disruption of all those ties that make us a great and a happy people. Gentlemen, that was the great question, the leading question, at the commencement of the year 1850.

Then there was the other, and that was a matter of the fugitive-slave law. Let me say a word about that. Under the provisions of the constitution, in General Washington's administration in the year 1793, there was passed a law for the restoration of fugitive slaves by general consent. No one opposed it at that period. It was thought to be necessary to carry the constitution into effect. The great men of New England and New York all concurred in it. It passed, and answered all the purposes expected from it, till about the year 1841 or 1842, when the States interfered to make enactments in opposition to it. The law of Congress said that State magistrates might execute the duties of the law. Some of the States passed penal enactments involving a penalty on any who executed authority under the law; others of them denied the use of their jails to carry the law into effect; and generally, at the commencement of the year 1850, it was absolutely—I say it was absolutely—indispensable that Congress should pass some law for the execution of this provision of the constitution, or else give up that institution entirely. That was the question. I was in Congress, when the law was proposed. I was for a proper law. I had, indeed, proposed a different law. I was of opinion that a summary trial by a jury might be had, which would satisfy the prejudices of the people; but I left the Senate and went to another station before the law was passed. The law of 1850 passed. Now, I undertake as a lawyer, and on my professional character, to say to you and to all, that the law of 1850 is decidedly more favorable to the fugitive than General Washington's law of 1793; and I tell you why. In the first place, the present law places the power in much higher hands—of independent judges of the superior and circuit courts and district courts, and commissioners who are appointed to office for their law-learning Every fugitive is brought before a tribunal of high character, of eminent ability, of respectable station. Well, then, in the first place, when a claimant comes from Virginia to New York to say that one A or one B has run away, or is a fugitive from service or labor, he brings with him a record of the county from which he comes, and that record must be sworn to before a magistrate, and certified by the county clerk as to its correctness. The affidavit must state that A or B (as the case may be) had departed under such and such circumstances, and had come here; and that record under seal is, by the constitution of the United States, entitled to full credit in every other State. Well, the claimant, or his agent, comes here, and he presents to you the seal of the courts of Virginia, that A or B had escaped from service. He must prove that he is here. He brings a witness and asks if this is the man, and he proves it, or in ten cases out of eleven the answer would be, "Yes, massa, I am your slave; I did escape from your service." Such is the present law; and as much opposed and maligned as it is, it is a more favorable law to the fugitive than the law of Washington's of 1793, which created no disturbance at the time it was passed, and which was sanctioned by the North as well as by the South. But this opposition is a sentiment of modern times. From whom does this clamor come? Why, look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions—look at their resolutions. Do you find among all those persons who oppose this fugitive-slave law any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the constitution? Tell me any such case. Tell me if any resolution was passed by the convention at Syracuse favoring the carrying out of the constitution. Not one! The fact is, gentlemen, they oppose the whole—they oppose the whole—not a man of them admits that there ought to be any law on the subject. They deny altogether that the provisions of the constitution ought to be carried into effect. Well, what do they say? Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts, and at Syracuse, in the State of New York. What do they say? That, so help them God, no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York back to his master in Virginia. Don't they say that? And for the fulfilment of that they pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor! [Laughter.] They pledged their sacred honor to violate the laws of their country. They pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution. They pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country! God bless them and help them who pledge their sacred honor in such a cause! [Applause.] I have already stated, gentlemen, what your observation of this must have been. I will only recur to it for a moment for the purpose of persuading you, as public men and private men—as good men and patriotic men—that you ought, to the extent of your ability and influence, to see to it that such laws are established and maintained as shall keep you, and the South, and the West, and all the country together, as far as it is just and right, and as far as the constitution demands. I say, that what is demanded of us is to be up to our constitutional duties—to do for the South what the South have a right to demand.

Gentlemen, I have been some time before the public. My character is known—my life is before the country. I profess to love liberty as much as any man living; but I profess to love American liberty—that liberty which is secured to the country by the constitution under which we live, and I have no great opinion of that liberty which goes over the restraints of law or of the constitution. I hold the constitution of the United States to be the bulwark, the only bulwark, of our liberties and our national chart. I don't mean that you should become slaves under the constitution. That is not American liberty; that is not the liberty of the Union for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has given us a right to be known and respected all over the world. Gentlemen, let me say to you that, as much as I admire the character of the people of western New York—as much as I wish to retain your good opinion—if you would ever place me hereafter in any connexion with public life, let me tell you now that you must not expect from me the slightest variation, even of a hair's breadth, from the constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Good! good! good!"] I am a northern man. I was born at the North—educated at the North—have lived all my days at the North. I know five hundred northern men to one southern man. My sympathies—all my sympathies—my love of liberty for all mankind, of every color—are the same as yours. My affections and hopes in that respect are exactly like yours. I wish to see all men free—all men happy. I have no associations out of the northern States. My people are your people. And yet I am told sometimes that I am not a liberty man because I am not a free-soil man. [Laughter.] What am I, what was I ever, what shall I be hereafter, if I would sacrifice, for any consideration, that love of American liberty which has glowed in my breast since my infancy, and which I hope will never leave me till I expire? [Applause.] Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the southern States, and that Congress has not power to act upon it. But it may be in the dispensation of Providence some remedy may be found for it. But in the mean time I hold on to the constitution of the United States; and you need never expect from me, under any circumstances, that I shall falter from it—that I shall be otherwise than frank and decisive. I would not part with my character as a man of firmness and decision, and honor and principle, for all that the world holds. You will find me true to the North, because all my sympathies are with the North. My affections, my children, my hopes, my everything is with the North. But when I stand up before my country as one appointed to administer the constitution of the country, by the blessing of God I will be just. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I expect to be libelled and abused—yes, libelled and abused. But it don't disturb me. I have not lost a night's sleep for a great many years. I have some talent for sleeping. [Laughter.] And why should we not expect to be libelled? Is not the constitution of the United States libelled and abused? Don't some people call it the production of hell? Is not Washington libelled and abused? Is he not called a bloodhound on the track of the African negro? Are not our fathers libelled and abused by their own children?—and ungrateful children they are; and I am afraid in some cases, their mothers played false. [Laughter.] How, then shall I escape? I don't expect to escape, but, knowing these things, I impute no bad motive to any one. The great settlement measures of the last Congress are laws. Many respectable men, representatives from your own State and from other States, did not concur in them. I don't impute any bad motive to them. I am ready to believe they are Americans all. They may not have thought them necessary—they may have thought these laws would be passed without their concurrence. Let all that pass away. If they are now men who will stand by what is done, and stand up for their country, and say that these laws were passed by a majority of the whole country—we must stand by them and live by them—I will respect them all as friends. Gentlemen, allow me to ask of you to-day, what do you think would have been the situation of the country at this time, in your judgment, if these laws had not been passed by Congress? If the question of the Texan boundary had not been settled, New Mexico and Utah had been left as desert places, and no government had been provided for them, and if the other great measures to which State laws had opposed so many obstacles in the restoration of fugitives had not been settled, I ask, what would have been the state of this country now? You men of Erie county—you men of New York—I abjure you to go home to-night and meditate on these subjects. What would have been the state of this country now, at this moment, if these laws had not been passed? I have given my opinion that we should have had a civil war. I refer it to you, therefore, for your consideration—meditate on it—do not be carried away by notions or ideas of metaphysics—think practically on the great question of what would have been the condition of the United States at this moment if we had not settled those agitating questions?

I have stated that, in my opinion, there would have been civil war. Gentlemen, will you allow me for a moment to advert to myself? I have been a long time in public life; of course, not many years remain to me. At the commencement of 1850 I saw something of the condition of the country, and I thought the inevitable consequence would be civil war. I saw danger in leaving Utah and New Mexico without any government—a prey to the power of Texas. I saw this condition of things arising from the interference of some of the States in defeating some of the provisions of the constitution in respect to the restoration of fugitive slaves; and, gentlemen, I made up my mind to encounter whatever might betide me, and, allow me to say, something which was not entirely unexpected. A member of the House of Representatives told me that he had made a list of 140 speeches which had been made in Congress on the slavery question. That is a very large number, my friend, I said; but how is that? Why, said he, a northern man gets up and speaks with considerable power and fluency until the Speaker's hammer knocks him down; then gets up a southern man, and he speaks with more warmth; he is nearer the line, and he comes out against the North. He speaks his hour and stops; and so it has gone on until I have got one hundred and forty speeches on my list. Well said I, what are they? If the speaker, said he, was a northern man, he held forth against slavery; and if he was from the South, he abused the North; and all these speeches were sent by the members to their own localities, where they were the cause of the local irritation which existed at the time. In this way the other side of the question was not heard; that is the way of it. I thought that in this state of things quiet was necessary. You can't suppose that I was indifferent to the danger. I am a Massachusetts man, and know what Massachusetts used to be. I am a Massachusetts man. Massachusetts has kept me a great while in Congress. I will honor her. I respect her, and mean to do so as long I live. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, suppose that on that occasion I had taken a different course from what I did. If I may allude to anything so insignificant as myself, suppose that on the 7th of March, instead of making a speech that would reconcile the country, I had joined in the general clamor of party; suppose I had said I will have nothing to do with any accommodation; we will admit no satisfaction; we will let Texas invade New Mexico; we will leave New Mexico and Utah to take care of themselves, and we will plant ourselves on the Wilmot Proviso, and let the devil take the hindermost. Now, gentlemen, I don't mean to say that great consequences would follow from that. But suppose I had taken such a course: how could I be blamed for it? Was I not a Massachusetts man? Did I not know Massachusetts's sentiments and prejudices? But what of that? I am an American! [Great applause.] I was made a whole man by God, and I don't mean to make myself half a one. [Tremendous outburst of applause.] I felt I had a duty to perform to my country, to my own reputation; for I flattered myself that a service of forty years has given me some character. I thought it was my duty, and I did not care what was to give way. I felt it to be my duty to come out—to go for my country and my whole country, and to exert every power I had to keep that country together. [Great applause.] I cared for nothing, I was afraid of nothing but meant to do my duty. Duty performed makes a man happy; duty neglected makes a man unhappy, as well as those around him. I therefore, gentlemen, in the face of all circumstances and danger, was ready to go forth and do that which my country—your country demanded of me. And, gentlemen, permit me to say here to-day that if the fate of John Rogers had been presented to me—if I had seen the stake, if I had heard the thorns cracking—by the blessing of Almighty God I would have gone on and discharged the duty which I thought my country called upon me to perform. I would have become a martyr to save my country.

And now, gentlemen, farewell! Live and be happy. Live like patriots; live like Americans. Live in the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings which your fathers prepared for you; and if anything that I may do hereafter should be inconsistent in the slightest degree with the opinions and principles which I have addressed to you, then discard me forever from your recollection.

THE SIMOON.

The effects of the Simoon are instant suffocation to every living creature that happens to be within the sphere of its activity, and immediate putrefaction of the carcasses of the dead. The Arabians discern its approach by an unusual redness in the air, and they say that they feel and smell of sulphur as it passes. The only means by which any person can preserve himself from suffering by these noxious blasts, is by throwing himself down, with his face upon the earth, till this whirlwind of poisonous exhalation has passed over, which always moves at a certain height in the atmosphere. Instinct even teaches the brutes to incline their heads to the ground on these occasions.

The Arabs of the desert call these winds *Semoum*, or poison, and the Turks *Shamyewla*, or wind of Syria, from which it formed the *Samiel*. Their heat is sometimes so excessive, that it is difficult to form any idea of its violence, without having experienced it; but it may be compared to the heat of a large oven at the moment of drawing out the bread. When these winds begin to blow, the atmosphere assumes an alarming aspect. The sky, at other times so clear in this climate, becomes dark and heavy; and the sun loses his splendor, and appears of a violet color. The air is not cloudy, but grey and thick, and is in fact filled with an extremely subtle dust which penetrates everywhere. This wind, always light and rapid, is not at first remarkably hot, but increases in heat in proportion as it continues. All animated bodies soon discover it, by the change it produces in them. The lungs, which a too refined air no longer expands, are contracted, and become painful. Respiration is short and difficult, the skin parched and dry, and the body consumed by an internal heat. In vain is recourse had to large draughts of water; nothing can restore perspiration. In vain is coolness sought for; all bodies in which it is usual to find it, deceive the hand that touches them. Marble, iron, water, notwithstanding the sun no longer appears, are hot. The streets are deserted, and the dead silence of night reigns everywhere. The inhabitants of houses and villages shut themselves up in their houses, and those of the desert in their tents, or in pits they dig, where they wait the termination of the destructive heat. It usually lasts three days, but if it exceeds that time is becomes insupportable. Woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter! he must suffer all its dreadful consequences, which sometimes are mortal. The danger is most imminent when it blows in squalls, for the rapidity of the wind increases the heat to such a degree as to cause sudden death. This death is real suffocation; the lungs being empty, are convulsed, the circulation disordered, and the whole mass of the blood driven by the heat towards the head and breast; whence that hœmorrage at the nose and mouth which happens after death. The wind is especially fatal to persons of a plethoric habit, and those in whom fatigue has destroyed the muscles and the vessels. The corpse remains a long time warm, swells, turns blue, and is easily separated; all of which are signs of that putrid fermentation which takes place in animal bodies when the humors become stagnant. These accidents are to be avoided by stopping the nose and mouth with handkerchiefs; and efficacious method is that likewise practised by the camels, who bury their noses in the sand, and keep them there till the storm is over.

Another quality of this wind is extreme aridity; which is such, that water sprinkled on the floor evaporates in a few minutes. By this extreme dryness, it withers and strips all the plants; and by exhaling too suddenly the emanations from animal bodies, crisps the skin, closes the pores, and causes that feverish heat which is the invariable effect of suppressed perspiration.

AN ABOLITIONIST AT FAULT. 'I had a brother-in-law,' said Mose Perkins, 'who was one of the rarenest, maddest, reddest-hotest abolitionists you ever see. I liked the pesky critter well enough, and should have been very glad to see him cum to spend a day, fetchin' my sister to see me and my wife, if he hadn't 'lowed his tongue to run on so 'bout niggers and slavery, and the equality of the races, and the duty of overthrowin' the constitution of the United States and a lot of other things, some of which made me mad, and the best part of 'em right sick. I puzzled my brains a good deal to think how I could make him shet up his noisy head 'bout abolition.

'Wall, one time when brother-in-law come over to stay, an idee struck me. I hired a nigger to help me haying time. He was the biggest, strongest, greasiest nigger you ever see. 'Black!' he was blacker than a stack of black cats and jest as shiny as a new beaver hat. I spoke to him, 'Jake,' sez I, 'when you hear the breakfast bell ring, don't you say a word,

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1851.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the Speech of Mr. Webster on the so-called Compromise and the question of Slavery, recently delivered at Buffalo. This Speech is important, not only on account of the subjects it embraces, but because it embodies the views of the Administration at this time, and may be justly regarded as an exposition of its sentiments. On Mr. Fillmore's arrival at Albany, during his late tour, and as he was returning to Washington, he said:

"I must now leave the gentlemen who are with me to speak to you—two members of my cabinet. I have left another behind me in Buffalo. Your cordial reception of him when he arrives will be most gratifying to me, while he will regard such a demonstration in the capital of the Empire State as the proudest day of his life."

President Fillmore at Albany.

Mr. Webster was detained at Buffalo by the illness of his son, and while there delivered this Speech.

The Republic of May 27th—the personal and political organ of the President—thus notices this Speech, and the cordial relations and concurrence of sentiment between the President and Mr. Webster:

"There is one point in this speech that must have struck every one who has read it with care, in relation to President Fillmore. Great pains have been taken in certain quarters to circulate rumors inconsistent with the idea of entire harmony of feeling between the President and Mr. Webster. It has been mysteriously given out for sinister purposes, that Mr. Fillmore did not like this, and Mr. Webster did not like that, and that there was a rupture in prospect, if not in progress, on account of irreconcilable differences on certain questions of public policy. All this has been denied on authority, but only to be repeated with the greater assurance. Therefore we rejoice that Mr. Webster took occasion to make a distinct and emphatic declaration at Buffalo that must forever set at rest all the insidious falsehoods that have been invented and sown broadcast in the country, with the hope of creating differences between these distinguished men, or of impressing the people with the belief that such differences exist."

Having shown that Mr. Webster has spoken on this occasion for the Administration as well as for himself, let us briefly consider some of the main points in the Speech and the positions he occupies.

There are two veins which are strikingly observable throughout this effort—one is, Mr. Webster's professed devotion to the Constitution, and the other, his deep-seated and inveterate opposition to domestic Slavery. We give him credit for his constant recurrence to the Constitution, and especially for the declaration which he so broadly makes, that the Union is not to be preserved by "angry controversies," nor by "military power," but by such an "administration of the powers of the Constitution as shall give content and satisfaction to all who live under it"; and yet he tells us that it is unconstitutional to bring slave territory into this Union—that the institution must be limited, circumscribed—and that he "*extremely regrets*" that Congress has not the power to "act upon it" in the States! Will such language as this settle these "angry controversies" and give "content and satisfaction" to the Southern people? A war upon Slavery *without* the States—a policy which hems it in, and which would confine it, now and hereafter, to the States where it exists, is a demonstration against Slavery *in* the States; and, if successful, *must* end in universal abolition with all its attendant horrors. This proposition, it seems to us, is too plain to require arguments to enforce or explain it. Every one must see it at a glance. With all his professions of regard, therefore, for the Constitution, and with all his wishes, so strongly expressed, for such an administration of that instrument, as shall give content and satisfaction to those who live under it, Mr. Webster is the advocate of a policy which must, in the end, destroy the prosperity of one portion of the Union and involve all the States in ill feelings, mutual hatreds, and permanent disruption. It is not enough for the General Government to say it will not disturb Slavery in the States—*it must let the institution alone generally*—it possesses no power over it any where; and any attempt to exercise power over it, or to prevent it from going to new territories, whether by threats, by agitation, or by the Wilmot or the Mexican Proviso, is repugnant to the Constitution and fraught with gross injustice to the Southern States.

Mr. Webster repeats what he has so frequently said, that the Wilmot Proviso was not applied to New Mexico and Utah, for the simple reason that, in the opinion of the Northern people, Slavery could not go there; in other words, it was not necessary, but if it had been, *he would have sustained and applied it.* We must limit Slavery—we must see to it that it spreads out no further—we must encircle it with free States, so that, in time it may cease to be—we must do this *by the action of a common government*, but we must do it cautiously, prudently, quietly if we can, and with the assistance of natural developments and tendencies; and if not thus, we must *do it at all hazards* by the strong arm of law! This is the language in plain English—this is the policy of Daniel Webster, the bosom friend of Mr. Fillmore and the "great defender" of the Constitution!

Mr. Webster stands up boldly and strongly for the fugitive-slave law; but we beg to call the attention of our readers to the following sentences of his Speech on this point:

"I was in Congress when the law was proposed. I was for a *proper* law. I had, indeed, proposed a different law. *I was of opinion that a summary trial by jury might be had*, which would satisfy the prejudices of the people; but I left the Senate and went to another station before the law was passed."

Why, Mr. Webster's "*proper* law" is all that Seward asks! Trial by jury—by *Abolition* juries, of course—is the very thing which the Abolition gang have been demanding all along; and yet Mr. Webster, who professes to advocate peace and harmony between the States, and *justice* to the Southern States, declares that he was of opinion that such a trial "might be had," while he is careful to tell his hearers that he did not vote for the present law! Let this be noted and remembered.

Mr. Webster would not disturb Slavery in the States, but he "*regrets extremely*" that Congress has no power to "*act upon it*" in the States. "Where there is a will there is a way." This declaration of Mr. Webster—made for himself, for Mr. Fillmore, and for the Northern people—is ominous and full of meaning. It shows the state of feeling which exists in all the free States against the institution; and it rouses us to the important fact that the subject has been carefully studied, the ways and means thought of, and the future deliberately surveyed in relation to "some remedy"—some mode of reaching and destroying the present "slave power." What that "remedy" will be it is not difficult to foretell. *Time and no more slave territory* will bring the remedy. Mr. Webster may not live to see it; but unless this fanaticism be soon arrested, it will go on growing, and deepening, and widening, until a Convention of the States will be called, and the work will be done. Twenty years hence, if we are to have no more slave States, the free States will be two to one against the former; and then the Constitution can be changed, according to its own forms, and the power can be given to Congress to "act upon it" in the States. *Then* it will be *constitutional* to abolish the institution in the States by act of Congress, and "extreme regrets" will vanish away. God only knows, when that time comes, whether the people of the slave-holding States will submit to the outrage or not! Party spirit and a looking to Federal rewards and honors have already distracted and divided them; and it may be, by that day, that these things will have sealed their ruin. One thing is certain, to circumscribe Slavery is ultimately to destroy it. No man is better assured of this than Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster supposes a case in connection with himself, which we have frequently thought of. It is this:

"Suppose that on the 7th of March, instead of making a speech that would reconcile the country, I had joined in the general clamor of the party—suppose I had said I will have nothing to do with any accommodation—we will admit no satisfaction—we will let Texas invade New Mexico—we will leave New Mexico and Utah to take care of themselves, and we will plant ourselves on the Wilmot Proviso, and let the devil take the hindermost."

Up to this 7th of March Speech no man had gone before Mr. Webster in denunciations of the slave power, or in Freesoil expressions and Freesoil efforts generally. In 1848 he claimed Wilmot's Proviso as *his* "thunder"—he declared that he had been for it all along—that he had started it and stood by it, and that no one should deprive him of the credit of it. He claimed also for the Whigs of New England, in 1848, that *they* "had accomplished a *great* excitement in the public mind" on this Slavery question long before Wilmot and the Barnburners took it up; and he solemnly warned the people of Massachusetts, during the same campaign, that Gen. Cass was more favorably disposed towards the South on this question than Gen. Taylor, and that if Cass was elected Slavery would be extended and the Missouri line established. These are facts which no one will dispute. But Mr. Webster saw that the Union was in danger, and without taking back any of his expressions or concealing his principles, he came to its rescue. That was a great act; but still we cannot help thinking that, after all, he deserves more honor for what he *did not do* than for what he did. He held his hand. The Southern States had been pushed to the wall, and were turning on their assailants; and if Webster had still pressed onward with language of menace, and had cheered, as of old, the assaulting columns, this hour might been ushered in with war upon its wings. We cannot tell what the issue would have been.

Mr. Webster says very emphatically and very significantly, in the outset of his Speech, that he knows where he is—to whom he is speaking—and for whom he is speaking. That was well put in. He was addressing a portion of the people of Mr. Fillmore's old Congressional District; he was talking to the Erie and Buffalo Freesoilers and Abolitionists, made so as much by Mr. Fillmore as by any one else. It was to these people that Mr. Fillmore wrote his famous Erie letter in 1836, in which he said he was in favor of abolishing the internal slave-trade and Slavery in the District of Columbia; and it was therefore not only proper that Mr. Webster should *know* to whom he was speaking, but it was significant in him to *say* so. He felt that he was at home—he was talking as well for Mr. Fillmore as for himself, and he wanted the Erie boys to know it.

We regard this as one of Mr. Webster's ablest efforts. Age seems not to have chilled his blood nor to have worn his intellect; both are still there, as they were, and as the latter will live in the records of his country. But it is a dangerous Speech—the most dangerous, all things considered, which has been delivered against domestic Slavery during the past ten years! That is our opinion—our readers must judge for themselves. Read it, and then lay it aside for future reference. It may be needed hereafter.

THE SHELBY MEETING.

We invite attention to the Commuuication in another column, giving an account of Gen. Bynum's "great" (M)ass Meeting in Shelby, on the open Convention question. Our Correspondent has no doubt painted the scene to the life. It is rich and instructive.

This Meeting—which was called, like others of a similar stamp, for the purpose of agitation and with the hope of dividing the Democratic party—was as cold as an iceberg and as thin as Calvin Edson. It is said to be a "serious truth" that the Resolutions adopted received but three votes! Quite a "serious truth" for Gen. Bynum, Sam Flemming, and their brother agitators.

These gentlemen are to have another "*great*" Mass Meeting at Morganton some time this Summer. We predict for it the same afflicting thinness which characterized the Shelby demonstration.

The people are determined to have Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment and accordnig to the forms of the Constitution; and they will hold to a strict account, those Western members who voted against it. The popular voice has been uttered, and it must be obeyed.

McBRIDE AND CROOKS.

The people of Guilford County have very properly compelled McBride, the incendiary preacher, to leave. A company of some two hundred, it is said, intercepted him last Sunday week, while on his way to an appointment at Sandy Ridge, and after conducting him over the line into Forsyth, exacted from him a written pledge of $1,000 to leave Guilford and the State immediately, and never to return, nor send back into the State any publication whatever on the subject of Slavery. One of his friends, a man of substance, gave a written promise as surety, that his pledge should be fulfilled.

The Patriot, from which we gather the above, says that Crooks, the other incendiary, stated to the committee of the public meeting, who also gave him notice to leave, that he did not preach in Guilford County. Where does he preach? He ought to be attended to.

The Rev. Samuel Brown McPheeters arrived here on Friday last, on a visit to his mother. He delivered on Sunday the 1st, at the Presbyterian Church, an interesting and eloquent discourse, "On a general and special Providence." This eminent young divine is a son of the late Dr. McPheeters, of this City, and has at present under his charge, the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Mo. to which place he expects to return in a few days.

We learn that there is a demand for Flour in Fayetteville. The article is selling there at from $5 50 to $5 75. Cotton is bringing from 8 to 9¼ cents in that place. Corn, per bushel, 85 to 95 cents.

Illness of Judge Cameron. One of our oldest and most respected citizens, the Hon. Duncan Cameron, was struck with paralysis on Friday night last, and now lies in a precarious condition.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We understand the prospects for raising the stock necessary for securing the Charter, are much more favorable than they have been. Large and enthusiastic Meetings have been held during the past week in Warrenton, Louisburg, and Forestville, and arrangements made for obtaining subscriptions which seem likely to be attended with success. The subscriptions now stand as follows:

Petersburg, pledged for	$100,000	
Amount taken,		$80,000
Granville, pledged for	50,000	
Amount taken,		30,000
Warren, pledged for	50,000	
Amount taken,		10,000
Franklin, pledged for	25,000	
Amount taken,		15,000
Wake, pledged for	75,000	
Amount taken,		55,000

We copy from the last Warrenton News the following account of the recent Rail Road Meeting in that place:

Railroad Meeting. Pursuant to notice, the citizens of this county held a meeting at the Court House in this place, on Tuesday last, (27th) to take into consideration some adequate plan for raising our quota of subscription to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Stock.

The Meeting was called to order by Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, on whose motion F. A. Thornton, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion James H. Moore was appointed Secretary. Mr. Thornton, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks alluded to the present condition of the road and the necessity tor its friends to accept the present opportunity to rebuild it.

Hon. W. N. Edwards addressed the meeting for a short time, spoke of the advantages of the road to this section of the State, and the calamity which would ensue to our interests should the road be abandoned. Mr. Edwards then introduced Gen. Saunders to the audience, who, in an address of about an hour's length, set forth in a clear and convincing light, the advantages of the road and the reasons for taking immediate action by the people of this and other contiguous counties for its resuscitation.

We will not attempt to give even a synopsis of Gen. Saunders' address; it is sufficient to say it was in that forcible and lucid style for which he is distinguished. He alluded, in the course of his remarks, to strictures that had been made on his course by papers in some parts of the State, and showed clearly that he had been unjustly arraigned. We will give next week that portion of his address which alluded to this matter, by which it will be seen, we think, that instead of acting adversely to the interest of any portion of the State, he has advocated the proper course *for* the interests of all sections; enough on this subject—his remarks, when published, will speak for themselves. When Gen. Saunders had concluded, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, for each Captain's District in the county, to solicit subscriptions to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

The following gentlemen were appointed in accordance with the above resolution:

Warrenton.—R. W. Hyman, N. T. Green, J. W. Holt.

Smith's Creek.—Wm. Davis, J. O'K. Mayfield, R. D. Paschal.

Nutbush.—John G. Yancey, B. Norwood, J. B. Bullock.

Hawtree.—J. H. Hawkins, G. W. Nicholson, J. M. Rodwell.

Six Pound.—O. D. Fitts, N. Milam, H. Palmer.

River.—J. E. Boyd, J. L. Evans, T. W. Rooker.

Judkin's.—T. J. Judkins, C. Skinner, R. Brown.

Grove Hill.—Wm. Morgan Powell, T. N. Alston, P. D. Powell.

Shocco.—W. K. Kearney, Dr. A. B. Hawkins, J. B. Williams.

Sandy Creek.—J. S. Jones, J. M. Wilson, Capt. A. Steed.

A subscription was opened for stock, and several thousand dollars were taken on the spot. The meeting then adjourned.

Where is Stanly? Ay, where is he? why at Washington city, franking documents to the people of the first Congressional District of North Carolina, and probably to other places. His design in sending his stuff here is to break the election of Mr. Clingman, we presume; but, if he knew it, he is daily strengthening that gentleman. The people of the mountain District can take care of their own affairs, and they thank no man for interfering with them—especially one who is most probably hired by the abolitionists, and by them retained at Washington to send free of postage such documents as they may direct. It is certainly a strong argument in favor of Mr. C. that Ed Stanly and his brother abolitionists of the North are endeavoring to defeat him. Had every Southern man taken the position Mr. C. did, we might have had a "Compromise," and not "Bills of Surrender."

Mountain Banner.

Mr. Stanly has returned to his District, and the Submissionists who have nominated Mr. Washington in his stead, at the same time endorsed his course! He made a Speech in the Convention, and was very severe, it is said, on the Wilmot Proviso. That was funny, certainly. He offered no apology for his shameful abandonment of the interests of his people generally on the Slavery question, but endeavored to throw dust in their eyes by "chunking" the dead Proviso.

Mr. Clingman goes back to Congress, endorsed by his constituents, while Mr. Stanly abandons the contest, because he *knows* that defeat—utter defeat would be his portion.

Riot at Hoboken. A dreadful riot took place at Hoboken, New York, on the 26th of last month. On that day the Germans, with their wives and children, to the nt mber of ten or fifteen thousand, went over from New York and Brooklyn to Hoboken, to hold their festival of Penticost. A row was soon occasioned among them by some bullies and reckless boys from New York, and a fight commenced which lasted for hours, and resulted in several deaths with some thirty to fifty wounded.

The New York papers teem with accounts of the fight and subsequent examinations before the officers of justice. The Germans appear to have the right on their side. They fought only in self-defence. Such scenes are disgraceful. They never occur in the Southern or planting States.

We shall publish in our next a letter from the Hon. Armistead Burt, of South Carolina, addressed to some of his friends in that State, on the subject of separate State action by South Carolina. Mr. Burt discusses the whole question with much earnestness and marked ability, and he comes to the conclusion that the State of South Carolina ought not to secede from the Union by herself. His opinions will have no small degree of influence with the people of that State.

Messrs. Butler, Barnwell, Cheves, Orr, and Burt are all now decidedly against separate State action. We trust their views and their counsels may prevail.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which recently met at St. Louis, nobly maintained its position of non-interference on the Slavery question. The "New School" Assembly, which met at Utica, also touched the question but slightly, and said nothing particularly offensive. Joshua R. Giddings, who was a Delegate to the latter Assembly, was, says a Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, "providentially" prevented from attending. Joshua was thrown from a wagon, and got his leg hurt.

Gov. Reid has notified the Counsellors of State to meet in Raleigh, on Thursday the 12th day of June, instant, to act upon the appointment of Attorney General.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

We copy from the last Carolinian the following notice of the Episcopal Convention, now in session in Fayetteville:

"The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, assembled at St. John's church on Wednesday last. Nothing of interest occurred until the afternoon session of Thursday. The committee of investigation appointed some 12 months since to inquire into the ecclesiastical course of Bishop Ives, having offered their report, Mr. C. P. Mallett introduced a resolution to re-commit the report to an increased committee. This gave rise to a very animated and spicy debate upon the point of order, in which Mr. Collins, Mr. Mallett, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Strange, and Mr. Badger participated. The resolution was withdrawn, and Mr. Mallett moved to dispense with the reading of the report, which motion was very ably debated by the gentlemen above named, and by Mr. Hines and the Rev. Mr. Smedes. The motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 7 of the clergy, and 9 to 9 of the parishes, there not being a concurrence of both orders.

The doors were then closed and the spectators prohibited from hearing the report read, by a vote of 32 to 30. At the latest hour at which we heard from the Convention, the doors had not been re-opened. Dr. Mason of Raleigh was in the Chair."

It is rumored that the Bishop is to be impeached, and that Mr. Badger is to prefer the articles of impeachment. That gentleman is in attendance on the Convention.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Dies Boreales, or Christopher under Canvass, by Professor John Wilson—Pomeroy.

The reputation of Christopher North is too well established for us to venture, without presumption, to criticise any thing from his pen. Those who formerly hailed with delight the numbers of Blackwood containing a paper of the Noctes Ambrosianae, will welcome with pleasure the Dies Boreales. Like the Noctese they first appeared in Blackwood. They are not, we think, quite so remarkable for their racy richness as the former; perhaps it is because we miss in them the broad Scotch of the burly Shepherd, with his rich poetic sentiment and shrewd observations. We are more than ever struck with his very modest remark of "What is a Noctese withouten a Shepherd; tell me that." The Dies contain a lively criticism of many standard works. Those papers on Butler's Analogy, and Shakespear's Macbeth and Othello, would alone stamp the book as the production of a master mind. There is in it none of what Talboy calls "the cant of criticism, which sounds at once queer and common-place." Queer things in one sense of the word we may meet there, but not common-place.

The West Alabamian says that Mr. Tilton of that State has made a discovery in connection with the violin, by which he can very greatly improve the tone and volume of that instrument. He removes the cause which, in his opinion, inpedes the vibration. He can improve any violin, but the best ones are, of course, susceptible of the greatest improvement. The Pickens Republican says this is no exaggeration, but a most ingenious and wonderful discovery.

The arguments in the Methodist Church case were closed on the 30th ultimo, by Reverdy Johnson, in behalf of the plaintiffs. At the conclusion the Court advised the litigants to settle the matter amicably, as best for the interests of religion and of the Church. It is inferred that the decision of the Judge will be in favor of the claimants.

Afflicting Casualty. Edward P. Hawkes, Esq. of Milton, was drowned on Wednesday evening last, while bathing in the Dan River. His body had not been recovered at the latest dates, but the Sons of Temperance and citizens were searching for it. He was a young man of fine education and of good prospects in life.

The election of U. S. Senator from Connecticut has been postponed for two weeks. The gallant and conservative Democratic Governor, Thos. H. Seymour, received 105 votes, Mr. Baldwin, late free soil Whig incumbant 103, scattering 13.

The Cholera. We have accounts of this disease having made its appearance at different points in the South and West.

The number of interments in the city of New Orleans during the week ending May 10th, as shown by the report of the Board of Health, was 150. Of the deceased, 31 died of Cholera. In the adjoining city of Lafayette, there were 5 more deaths from the same disease.

There were also some cases in Point Coupee parish.

Hon. John Morisett, of Monroe county, Alabama, a member of the Senate of that State, died at Houston, Texas, on the 6th instant, of cholera.

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, dated May 15th, says:

"The cholera has made its appearance amongst us very suddenly. Four deaths during the last thirty-six hours, and several new cases this afternoon. It is on the increase."

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. We learn from an advertisement in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that the Company of this Road proposes to raise three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on mortage bonds, bearing 7 per centum per annum interest, and redeemable at the Merchants' Bank, in the city of New York, on the 1st of August, 1860. The entire line of road covered by these bonds extends from Norfolk to South Gaston, on the Roanoke, a distance of ninety miles. The total cost of this road, including the original outlay, is estimated at more than a million and a half dollars. The whole amount of bonds authorized to be issued is four hundred thousand dollars, and the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars now offered are issued mainly for the payment of the heavy T rail iron with which the Company is now re-laying their track. The iron for the whole ninety miles is on hand. Fifty miles are laid and in operation, and the Company expect to lay down the remainder as far as Weldon (eighty miles) in July next, and to complete the ninety miles to South Gaston by the end of the year.

Petersburg Democrat.

Wake Forest College. We have been requested to state that the Commencement occurs on Thursday the 12th of June. On Monday and Tuesday evenings previous, there will be Declamation by the Freshman and Sophomore Classes. On Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M., the Sermon before the graduating class will be preached by the Rev. James McDaniel of Wilmington, and at night there will be an exhibition of the Junior class on Astronomy.

The meeting of the trustees will be held on Wednesday.

The Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Thursday evening by Mr. Reed, of Person.

The occasion will doubtless call together a large number of the friends of the College.

Biblical Recorder.

Court has come and passed, and we have had no meeting to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The reason of this is, we presume, that there has been no general demonstration in favor of a Convention in the other counties in the district; had there been, we have no doubt, as we have said before, that Warren would have joined. So far as we have heard, there have been meetings held in but two counties, Johnston and Wake. Consequently, we think there will be no effort at a district Convention at all.

Warrenton News.

Commissioners to Revise the Statutes. His Excellency Gov. Reid, has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to revise the Statutes passed since 1838, the date of the last revisal: Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. Asa Biggs, and B. F. Moore, Esq. Mr. Moore is at present Attorney General of the State, and a Whig. His appointment is certainly no proof of any proscriptive spirit.

Wilmington Journal.

Two steam saw mills for the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road company, arrived here on Monday, from Baltimore, where they were built.

Washington Whig.

For the North Carolina Standard.

CONVENTION MEETINGS, &c.

Near the Mountains, May 26, 1851.

Mr. Editor, You have seen and very justly commented upon some of the Resolutions adopted in the Convention Meetings recently held in Henderson, Buncombe, and one or two other places; but probably you have not yet heard of the overwhelming (M) ass Meeting held by the Conventionists at Shelby last week.

Court adjourned on Wednesday morning, and in the evening proclamation was made that the Meeting would "come off" and that Gen. Bynum would address it. Really I do not believe there were twenty persons in the village besides residents, and of these more than half were from other Counties; and although I was not present at the Meeting I have been credibly informed that there were not two dozen persons present, and that the Resolutions adopted were "carried through" by a vote of *three* yeas and no nays, their opponents choosing rather to let them pass by such a vote than to kill them off. The resolutions I have not seen, but hope they will be published. The chairman, according to one of them, was to appoint delegates to the General Convention at Morganton, but did do so because the Meeting was so *thin*. However, he is to perform this duty hereafter—that is, if he can find enough friends of the measure to form a delegation. It was a tremendous affair and will doubtless carry terror and utter dismay to and through the ranks of Democracy; for be it known this mighty effort was made by *three Whigs*.

And this, Mr. Editor, is to go forth to the world as the expression of the sentiments of Cleaveland county. O political intrigue! O cunning Conventionists! Where will the opponents of so popular a movement hide their diminished heads to escape annihilation from the irresistible avalanche of these *three* Whig Conventionists! We may now regard the Convention as being held, the Constitution reformed, Gov. Reid as nowhere, and the Democratic party as whittled down to an imaginary point One's some, two's a few, and *three's* a heap; and this Cleaveland heap—O it is fearful to "thought about," And the poor Chairman!—he must go roaming up and down "seeking whom he may catch somebody" to act as a delegate. "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom," and it is strange that in the collective wisdom of such a triumvirate previous provisions had not been made for delegates.

This great (M) ass Meeting seems to have been the last convulsive throe of a dying party scheme. The hobby was brought upon the turf in Henderson and ran through with head and tail up. In Buncombe he did pretty well with a little coaxing. In Yancey, Sam Flemming straddled him and whipped him through. In Burke his head drooped and his tail draggled in the dust. In Caldwell, McDowell and Rutherford he was not in a situation to be seen or heard; but in Cleaveland they galvanized him, and the "immortal three" tried to make the people believe that the artificial jerkings of the muscles was real life. But, Mr. Editor, he is dead as Julius Cæsar. Even the galvanic battery would now fail to give him the appearance of life.

Had this measure been brought before the people at a proper time and in a proper manner, it would have been popular here in the west; but hatched up for political effect, originating with partizan politicians at Raleigh, the people naturally distrusted it; and now it has run its little round—a nine days wonder—and is probably already consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

How have the mighty fallen! The thunder tones that were to break from the mountains and rush with irresistible impetuosity down upon the Governor's mansion and the democratic party, so obliterating both as not to leave even a *grease spot*, has so dwindled that but the faint and feeble whisperings of *three* "unterrified holders-on" are heard issuing from the Court House in Shelby; and the poor victim who suffered himself to act as chairman is sent forth to seek delegates without being furnished with a search warrant.

WESTERN.

The American Church Case—Defence Opened. A great crowd was collected yesterdy at the United States Circuit Court Room, to hear the Hon. Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, commence his argument for the defence, in the interesting case now pending before Judges Nelson and Betts. We have already stated the grounds upon which this issue arises, between the two divisions of that numerous and respectable denomination of Christians. We have endeavored moreover, to keep the readers of the Express advised of its progress, so far, and have not forborne to make such comments on its original tendencies, as we thought a case so peculiar and interesting in its character seemed to call for. We, in common with very many friends of the Union, have deeply regretted that so exciting a cause of dissension, involving principles and action that we cannot but view as dangerous and denationalizing, should have sprung up on purely sectional grounds, and have been carried to such a point of litigation. We look upon it as fratricidal in its tendencies,—as leading to the very door of disunion, if not directly inculcating and superinducing it. It certainly takes the possibility of such a result as its basis, and that, in times like these, is revolutionary and dangerous.

There might be much said upon the melancholy spectacle presented by a church quarrel about money matters. Under amendment the first of the Constitution of the United States, and under verses thirty-nine and forty of the Sermon on the Mount, it might be reasonably imagined that a free exercise of opinion, in matters of conscience might be mutually tolerated, among members of the same religious denomination, and that other modes than suits at law might be resorted to by such for the purpose of maintaining their individual and relative rights. But with this view of the subject we choose, at present, to have nothing to do. It the reverend gentlemen whom we see present and taking so deep an interest in these proceedings see no force in the inculcation,—"But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; and if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak, also;"—it does not belong to us to preach a sermon upon the text. Our object is widely different from this.

We would say something upon the perniciousness of the example, thus openly and widely exhibited by the very teachers of that religion which they call "peace on earth, and good will towards men,"—an example, that is in direct contravention of the rule laid down by the great Apostle, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers;" and that literally braves his injunction to "mark them which cause divisions and offences, contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them." How can the advocates of the best interests of the country in which our favored lot is cast expect to make head against those who are bent upon overwhelming those interests, when they see at the head, as it were, of the opposing host, the very pioneers in the attack, a large branch of one of the most numerous of religious denominations?

The subject is suggestive and fruitful, and we shall recur to it. Meantime, we are compelled to break off where we are.

The commencement of Mr. Choate's argument, on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, was very eloquent and able. We shall give a synopsis of the whole speech, in due time, under the proper head. He will probably occupy all this day.

N. Y. Express.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

New York, May 31—2, p. m.

The steamship Franklin sailed to-day for Havre with $960,000 in specie and 131 passengers. Among the latter is Mr. Thos. Kenny, of the Newark Advertiser, who goes out as bearer of despatches to Paris.

New York Markets.

Cotton is dull, and prices barely sustained—sales of 2,000 bbls. flour, standard brands, at $3 97½ a $4 06. Wheat declining—sales of Genessee at 113 cents. Sales of 20,000 bushels corn at 58 c ts. for mixed, and 59 a 50 cts. for yellow. Whiskey, 23½

A great deal of Whittling to be done. In the advertisement of the Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives of the next Congress, there is set down, among the things needed 250 dozen pen knives; about a dozen for each member—of which 100 dozen are required to be "four bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality."

Right. That objectionable paragraph in the Methodist Discipline relating to slavery has been expunged in a new edition of the work, published in pursuance of a resolution passed by the South Carolina Conference at its last annual session. The purified edition is for sale by John W. Stoy, Agent, Charleston.

South Carolinian.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning 27th ult., by the Rev. William S. White, Rev. Samuel B. McPheeters of St. Louis to Miss Eliza C. Shanks, of Fincastle, Virginia.

DIED,

In Johnston County, on Friday the 23d of May, George P., infant son of Mr. George Barber, of that County.

In Warren County, on the 23d ult., Dr. Alexander Hall, in the 45th year of his age.

In Alamance County, in the 84th year of his age and in the 48th of his ministry, the Rev. Ezekiel B. Currie, of the Presbyterian Church.

In the same County, John Boon, Esq.; also, Boston Iseley, Esq., both citizens of worth and respectability.

In Orange County, on the 18th ultimo, Joseph Tate sen. in the 84th year of his age. Also, Mr. John Daniel, aged 83 years.

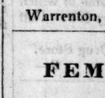
In Granville County, on the 17th ultimo, Samuel Smith Downey, Esq. in the 59th year of his age.

In Chatham County, on the 17th ultimo, in the 72d year of his age, Owen D. Alston, Esq.

In Fayetteville, suddenly, on Friday morning last, the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Rector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

NEW MUSIC.

Just Received at the New Music Store.



RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of *New and Fashionable Music*, among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flu tes &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Every Man his own Tuner!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Fall term of this institution will open on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next.

Though pupils are received at all periods of the session, prompt attendance at the *beginning* is earnestly recommended, as it tends much to facilitate the proper organization of classes and a judicious arrangement of studies.

For Circulars containing particulars address Mrs. J. J. Finch, Raleigh, N. C.

May 29, 1851. 870—wtd.

Weekly Register copy 4 times.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Nineteenth term of this School will commence on Thursday, the 12th of June, and continue till November 15th.

For a circular, containing full particulars as to the terms, &c. enquire of the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

May 29th, 1851. 61—2t.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

WILL be let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Wooden BRIDGE across Neuse River, known as the Powell's Bridge, on the 14th instant, at the old Bridge place.

J. D. POWELL,
REDDICK HUNTER,
J. O. JEFFREYS.
Commissioners.

June 2d, 1851. 61—td.

The Register will copy till day.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare fact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY, Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

Terms for Tuition of Five Months.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

The Weekly Register will please copy till 15th July, 1851.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 vo. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes;
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or

GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, the Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 51—

TARRANTS Seltzer Aperient and Elixer of Turkey Rubarb. Sands Seidlitz Cases, Maynard and Nayes Seidlitz Powders and fresh Congres water just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD

May 8, 1851. 55—

LOVES Yeast Powders are warrented to make light, sweet and nutritous bread, biscuit and cakes. Call my store and get a box for 25 cents.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 13, 1851. 55—

Burning Fluid and Linseed Oil.

A FULL supply of Fluid and Linseed Oil just received and for Sale by P. F. PESCUD.

April 19, 1851. 67—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry o all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

MENALCUS LANKFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

April 7, 1851. 45 tf.

Wanted Immediately

100 BALES PRIME COTTON. for which a fair Market price will be paid in *Cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9. Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April, 1851. 49—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

JOHNSON'S Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Colored and plain straw Matting.

For sale by
R TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—

New Book of Oriental Travel.

NILE Notes of A. Howady. Just received and for sale by H. D. TURNER.

May 7, 1851. 52—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes,

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

FRESH supply received this day and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
Raleigh, April 21st, 1851. 49—
Phosgene Gas.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

Medicine Chests.

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST Reived and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 28, 1850. 15—

THE FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time, the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent*.

May 24, 1841. 59—2m.

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. Ca April 12, 1851. 47—T1.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100 } in advance.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 885—12t.w.

DUPONT'S POWDER,

Reduction of Prices.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promply attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, 25th April, 1851. 865—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having on the 19th day of May, 1851, taken letters of Administration according to law, on the estate of Ruffin Tucker, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son, by note or account are respectfully requested to call and make payment. W. H. H. TUCKER,

Administrator.

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—3t.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 151.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Burning Fluid.

RECEIVED this day, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Spring Fashions, 1851.

JUST received, 1 Case Superior Bl'k Moleskin Hats. Also, 1 Box Prime Bl'k Tea in Papers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 51—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune.
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street*.

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats and Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd. Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes, at

HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.

April 19, 1851. 48—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

Gum Elastic and Gutta Percha.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Gum Elastic Springs of all kinds, Gum Elastic Bed Pans, Nursing Bottles, Cholera Bags, Finger Stalls, Flasks, Balls, Teething Rings, Nipple Shields and Breast Pumps fidished in superb style and for sale by

P. F PESCUD.

May 9. 53—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50.—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Improved Morticeing Machine

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

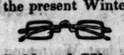
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, carrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Cod Liver Oil.

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purpose, constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,

North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton, Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt soda, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that alm